Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
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Released: Monday, 3PM August 31, 1998 Vol. 48, #22 West Lafayette, IN 47907

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30

Hot sunny weather continues to fuel crop development, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Although progress remained ahead of average for both crops, condition ratings declined for the second straight week, as dry soil continued to stress the corn and soybeans. Rain would be a welcome sight in most areas of the state.

CORN

Corn condition is rated 63 percent good to excellent, compared to 66 percent last week, and 56 percent last year. Ninety-three percent of the corn is in the **dough** stage, ahead of 90 percent last year and the 89 percent average. By region, 94 percent is in the dough stage in the north, 95 percent in the central, and 88 percent in the south. Fifty-eight percent of the crop is in the **dent** stage, well ahead of the 40 percent average. By region, 59 percent is dented in the north, 61 percent in the central, and 51 percent in the south. Fifteen percent of the corn is **mature** (safe from frost), well ahead of average for this date.

SOYBEANS

Soybean condition is rated 66 percent good to excellent, compared to 70 percent last week, and 62 percent last year. Ninety-six percent of the soybean crop is **setting pods**, ahead of the 94 percent average. By region, 97 percent of the crop is setting pods in the north, 97 percent in the central, and 92 percent in the south. Nine percent of the crop is **shedding leaves**, ahead of average. By region, 9 percent of the crop is shedding leaves in the north, 11 percent in the central, and 4 percent in the south.

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition is rated 12 percent excellent, 45 percent good, 31 percent fair, 10 percent poor and 2 percent very poor. **Third cutting** of **alfalfa** is 76 percent complete. **Tobacco harvest** is 23 percent complete, slightly ahead of the 22 percent average.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 6.4 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 4 percent very short, 35 percent short, 58 percent adequate and 3 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 3 percent very short, 25 percent short, 69 percent adequate and 3 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Dough	93	83	90	89
Corn Dent	58	35	34	40
Corn Mature	15	NA	3	3
Soybeans Podding	96	87	96	94
Soybeans Shedding	9	5	4	3

CROP CONDITION

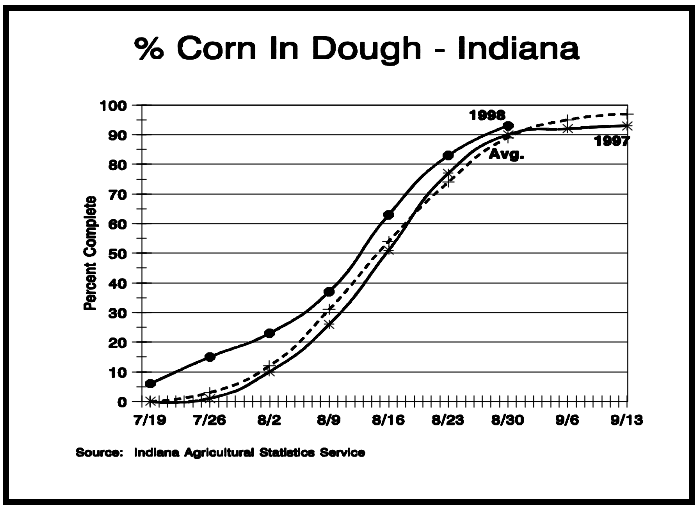
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Corn	2	6	29	47	16
Soybeans	2	6	26	48	18
Pasture	2	10	31	45	12

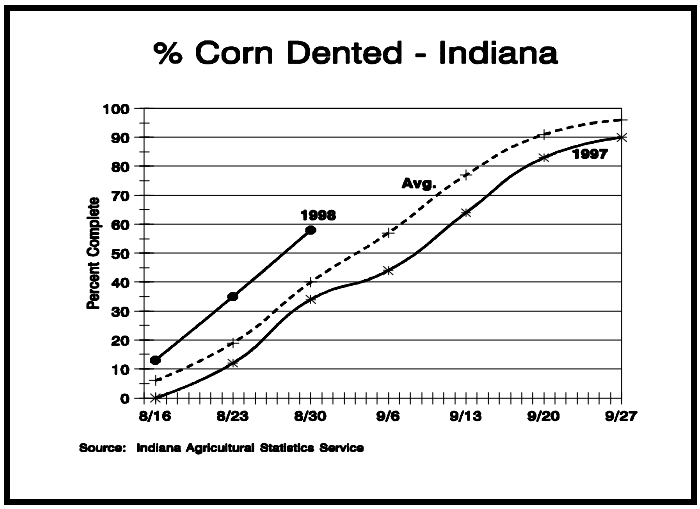
SOIL MOISTURE

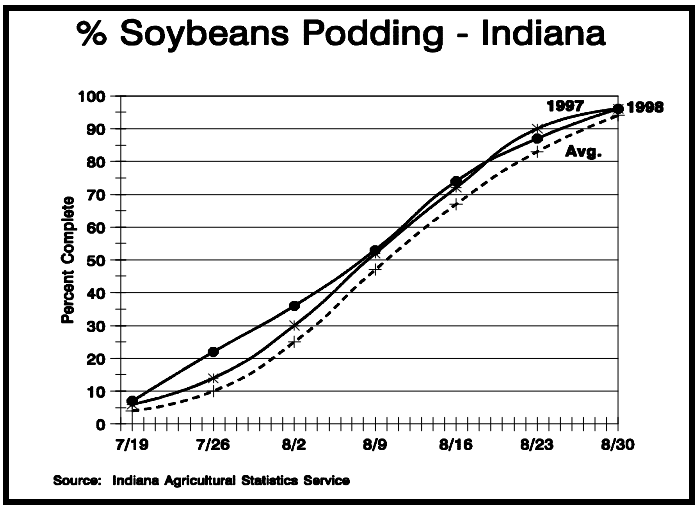
	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	4	1	3
Short	35	23	22
Adequate	58	73	69
Surplus	3	3	6
Subsoil			
Very Short	3	1	6
Short	25	13	25
Adequate	69	83	63
Surplus	3	3	6

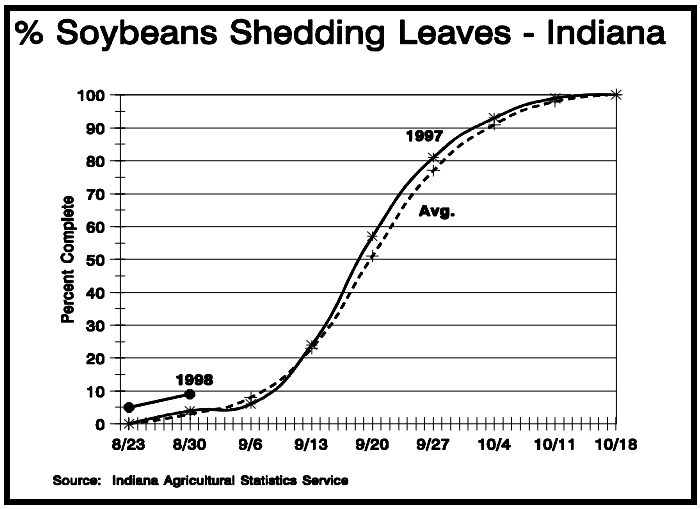
--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
--Lance Honig, Agricultural Statistician
E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
http://info.aes.purdue.edu/agstat/nass.html

Crop Progress









Now is the Time to Prevent Stored Grain Insect Problems

◗**S**tored grain insect problems can be avoided by actions done NOW

◗**T**he three key points to prevent infestation and damage is sanitation, sanitation, and sanitation

Several species of insects may infest grain in storage (refer to "Insect Infested Grain, Know the Enemy," *Pest&Crop* #22). The principal insects that cause damage are the adult and larval stages of beetles, and the larval stage of moths. Damage by these insects includes reducing grain weight and nutritional value through contamination (alive or dead) resulting in odor, mold, and heat damage problems.

Newly harvested grain may become infested with insects when it comes in contact with previously infested grain in combines, truck beds, wagons, other grain-handling equipment, augers, bucket lifts, grain dumps, or grain already in the bin. Insects may also crawl or fly into grain bins from nearby accumulations of old contaminated grain, livestock feeds, bags, litter, or any other cereal products.

Insect infestations can be prevented with good management practices before and after the grain is placed in the bin. The following guidelines should be used before the 1998 grain is placed in bins:

Brush, sweep out and/or vacuum the combine, truck beds, transport wagons, grain dumps, augers, and elevator buckets to remove insect-infested grain and debris.

In empty bins, thoroughly sweep or brush down walls, ceilings, ledges, rafters, braces, and handling equipment and remove debris from bins.

(Continued on Page 4.)

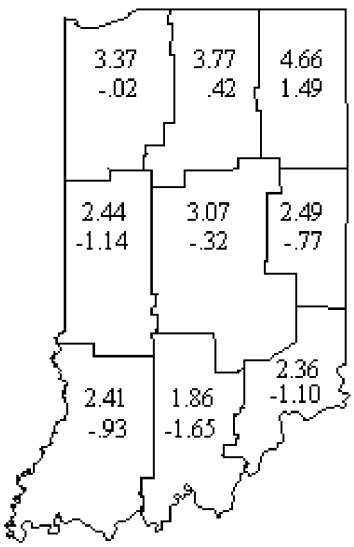
Weather Data

Average Daily Values for week ending Monday morning August 31, 1998

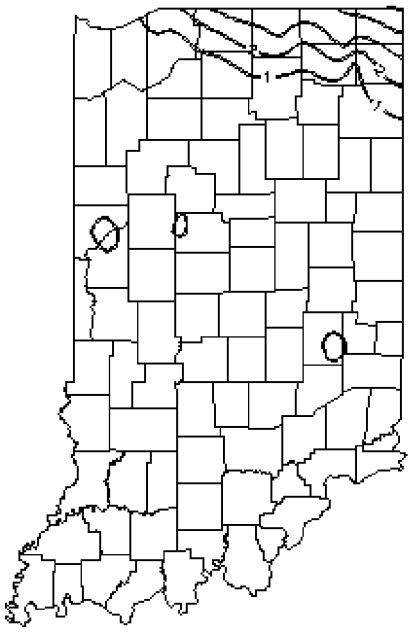
Area	Station	Air Temperature			Precipitation			Growing Degree Days		
		Max	Min	DN	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1
NW	Wanatah	84	56	+2	.42	18.80	-.51	143	2551	+260
	Kentland	85	63	+4	.36	23.60	+4.18	146	2815	+276
	Winamac	84	63	+5	.40	20.95	+2.05	142	2720	+309
NC	South Bend	81	62	+3	2.25	19.00	+.41	157	2703	+331
	Waterford Mills	83	60	+3	2.65	21.36	+3.73	154	2708	+298
NE	Prairie Heights	84	62	+6	1.49	19.21	+.94	139	2717	+571
	Columbia City	82	61	+4	.41	20.20	+1.95	133	2612	+328
	Fort Wayne	83	60	+2	.27	22.50	+5.35	154	2716	+226
	Bluffton	84	63	+3	.12	24.45	+6.30	141	2787	+255
WC	West Lafayette	86	61	+4	.08	25.09	+6.08	164	2827	+358
	Perrysville	86	64	+3	.09	28.32	+7.11	149	2907	+96
	Crawfordsville	87	61	+5	.61	27.55	+8.99	144	2760	+289
	Terre Haute 8s	90	66	+6	.00	25.67	+5.36	157	3151	+414
C	Tipton	84	61	+4	.63	30.18	+10.85	162	2648	+226
	Indianapolis	87	66	+6	.39	28.37	+9.08	184	3019	+275
	Indian Creek	88	65	+6	.05	26.09	+6.29	154	3007	+406
EC	Farmland	85	63	+6	.56	24.17	+5.52	144	2719	+370
	Liberty	86	62	+4	.20	24.47	+4.00	143	2794	+218
SW	Vincennes	89	66	+6	.05	31.39	+11.11	184	3128	+296
	Dubois	88	64	+4	.43	27.23	+5.13	151	3010	+258
	Evansville	90	66	+4	.10	24.22	+4.77	185	3306	+219
SC	Bedford	87	63	+4	.01	33.75	+12.66	149	2963	+298
	Louisville	90	69	+6	.56	26.71	+6.33	198	3401	+351
SE	Butlerville	87	60	+2	.29	31.92	+11.59	164	2933	+80

DN = departure from normal.
Growing Degree Days = daily mean - 50 (below 50 adjusted to 50, above 86 adjusted to 86.)

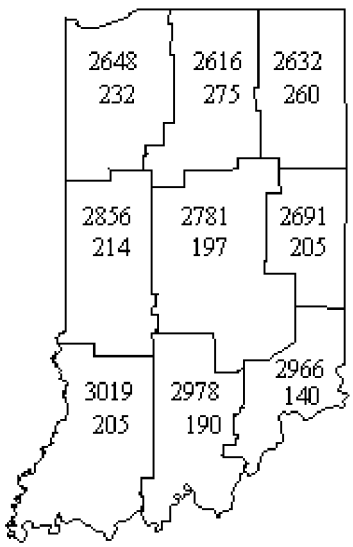
Rainfall for Past 4 Weeks and Departure from Normal



Rainfall of 1 Inch or More for Past 7 Days as of Monday morning



Growing Degree Days and Departure since April 1



The above information is provided by Ken Scheeringa, Indiana State Climatologist (765)494-8105
E-mail: kens@dept.agry.purdue.edu http://shadow.agry.purdue.edu

Prevent Problems (continued)

Inside cleaned bins, spray wall surfaces, ledges, braces, rafters, and floors with an approved insecticide (methoxychlor, Tempo) creating a perimeter barrier. Outside, complete this barrier by spraying the bases and walls up to 15 feet, plus the soil around the bins.

Remove all debris from fans, exhausts, and aeration ducts (also from beneath slotted floors, when possible).

Remove all debris from the storage site and dispose of it properly according to area, state, and/or federal guidelines (this debris usually contains insect eggs, larvae, pupae, and/or adults, ready to infest the newly harvested grain).

Remove all vegetation growing within ten feet of the bins (preferably the whole storage area). Then spray the cleaned area around bins with a residual herbicide to remove all undesirable weedy plants.

Repair and seal all damaged areas to the grain storage structure. This is not only to prevent insect migration into the bin, but also to prevent water leakage, which leads to mold growth.

Do not store newly harvested grain on old grain already in storage.

Whenever fans are not operated, they should be covered and sealed. This reduces the opportunity for insects and vertebrates to enter the bin through the aeration system.

--Linda Mason and John Obermeyer, Purdue University Entomologists

The INDIANA CROP WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148.